Mecklenburg Jeffersonian.

"The powers granted under the Constitution, being derived from the People of the United States, may be resumed by them whenever perverted to their injury or oppression."—Madison.

VOLUME 5. | **CHARLOTTE, NORTH-CAROLINA, MAY 23, 1845.** | **NUMBER 210.**

Mecklenburg Jeffersonian,
EDITED AND PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY
JOSEPH W. HAMPTON.

TERMS.

The 'Jeffersonian' will be furnished to subscribers at TWO DOLLARS a year, if paid in advance, or within one month from the commencement of the year, or THREE DOLLARS, if not thus paid.

Subscriptions may be sent by mail at the Editor's risk, provided the postage is paid.

Advertisements will be inserted at One Dollar per square (15 lines) for the first time, and Twenty-five cents for each continuance. A considerable reduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Candidates for Office.

☞ We are authorized to announce CHARLES T. ALEXANDER, Jr., a candidate at the next August election, for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce BRALEY OATES as a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce ALEXANDER GRAHAM, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
January 29, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce HUGH F. M'KNIGHT, Esq., a candidate at the next August election for the office of County Court Clerk of Mecklenburg County.
February 7, 1845. 95-te

☞ We are authorized to announce W. KERR REID, a candidate at the next August election for the Office of Clerk of Mecklenburg County Court.
February 14, 1845. 97-te

☞ We are authorized to announce WM. H. SIMPSON Esq., a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te.

☞ We are authorized to announce MILAS M. LEMMONDS, a candidate for the Office of clerk of the Superior court of Union county, at the next August election.
March 7, 1845. 99..te

☞ We are authorized to announce JOSEH T. DRAFFIN, Esq., a candidate at the next August election, for the office of Clerk of Union Superior Court.
March 28, 1845. 202, te

CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

I TAKE this opportunity of informing the public generally, that I have on hand 15 or 20 second hand

CARRIAGES,

Generally of Northern Manufacture, in good order and nearly as good as new; which I will sell low for cash, on time to suit the purchaser, or will exchange them for such as may be out of repair.

The subscriber will also repair for the public, and for cheapness and durability shall not be surpassed by any shop in the State. I also purchase my trimmings in Charleston, and therefore will be able to suit customers with any kind they should want. My shop is situated 3 miles west of Providence Church and 13 miles south of Charlotte. All those wishing to buy or to get repairing done, will do well to give me a call.

FRANKLIN EMMONS.
Providence, January, 1845 95--1y

CHARLOTTE HOTEL,

MAIN STREET, CHARLOTTE, N. C.

THE undersigned informs his friends and the travelling public generally, that he has again taken the above well known

PUBLIC HOUSE;

And that he intends to keep it up in style for comfort and convenience surpassed by no house in the Southern country. He has been long in the business, and pledges every possible exertion to afford entire satisfaction to all his guests. His charges shall be moderate, to suit the times. He solicits a share of the public patronage.

M. W. ALEXANDER.
Charlotte N. C., Jan. 1, 1845. 191--TF.

MANSION HOUSE.

THE Subscriber has taken possession of the MANION HOUSE in the village of Charlotte, N. C., and intends to accommodate all who may call on him as well as he possibly can. It is so common in similar advertisments to profess to do many things--particularly about the table & bar, that I shall merely say, that every exertion shall be used to promote the comfort and convenience of boarders and travellers during their stay. A real improvement in many respects is contemplated.

WM. S. NORMENT.
Charlotte, Jan. 2, 1845. 91r.

REMOVAL.

ALEXANDER BETHUNE

WOULD inform his friends and customers, that he has removed his shop to the room one door south of J. B. Kerr's Hotel—formerly kept as the office of the Superior Court Clerk, where he will be gratified to receive a call from such as may want his service. Having received his Fall and Winter FASHIONS for 1845, he takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he continues to carry on the

TAILORING BUSINESS.

Of past favors he is not forgetful;—and, from the satisfaction which has been manifested with his efforts to please, he flatters himself that he is able to give general satisfaction.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92::::F.

DR. CHARLES J. FOX,

STILL continues the practice of medicine in Charlotte, and will give careful attention to all cases confided to his skill His office is No. 6, White Row of the Mansion House. His charges, as heretofore shall be moderaje.

April 11 1843 ::::r

State of North Carolina.
UNION COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Lee Osborne *vs.* Wm. Godfrey and others.
Sci Fa to subject Real Estate,—Justice's Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Wilson Godfrey, Jas. G. Godfrey, Samuel Godfrey, Wm. Godfrey, Richard Godfrey, George H. Godfrey, Elizabeth Godfrey, (who intermarried with Nathaniel Grady,) Charlotte Godfrey, (who intermarried with Wm. Moore,) Harriet Gillespie, (widow,) and Thos. W. Pegues. Richard Pegues, Enoch Pegues, Mary Jane Pegues, Sarah Ann Pegues, (who intermarried with Milas Osborne,) Sophia Pegues, Harriet Pegues, (children of Sarah Pegues, who was one of the children of Thomas Godfrey, dec'd,) and Samuel and Thomas Saunders, (children of Mary Jane Saunders, dec'd,) also one of the children of the said Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, his heirs at law, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian for six weeks, notifying the said Defendants to be and appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, to shew cause wherefore the lands descended to them from Thomas Godfrey, dec'd, should not be sold to pay the above Judgment, interest and cost.

Witness, Hugh Stewart, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. $7. HUGH STEWART, c. u. c. c.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
UNION COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1845.

Jane Gathings and others, *vs.* David A. Covington and others.
PETITION FOR DISTRIBUTION AND DIVISION OF NEGROES.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Sampson Gathing, one of the Defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore Ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed in the town of Charlotte, N. C., notifying the Defendant, Sampson Gathings, to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Union, at the Court House in Monroe, on the 1st Monday in July next, and plead, answer, or demur to Plaintiff's petition, or the same will be heard ex parte as to him.

Witness, *Hugh Stewart*, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday in April, 1845, and in the sixty-ninth year of American Independence.

7-6w. HUGH STEWART, c. u. c. c.

State of N. Carolina.
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1845.

IN pursuance of an order from the presiding Judge, the Hon. John L. Bailey, notice is hereby given, that a Special Term of this Court will be held at the Court-house in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in May next. Suitors and witnesses in civil causes will take notice thereof, and attend accordingly.

Witness, J. B Kerr, clerk of our said court, at Office, the 4th Monday in February, 1845.

J. B. KERR, c. m. s. c.
March 21, 1845. 201-tc

N. B. Hereafter, the State Docket will be taken up on Monday of each regular term of the Superior Court. J. B. KERR, Clk.

Charlotte Drug Store.

JUT RECEIVED, the best assorted supply of DRUGS, MEDICINES PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS. SPICES, SURGEONS INSTRUMENTS, VIALS, BOTTLES, SHOP FURNITURE, BRUSHES, SOAPS, CONFECTIONARY, PERFUMERY, &c. &c., ever offered in this place. Also, a great variety of Patent Medicines. Country Merchants, Pysicians, and other dealers are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock, as we are prepared to offer inducements to purchase for Cash, or to prompt dealers on the usual time.

☞ Orders from a distance will receive prompt attention. B. OATES,
Druggist.
May, 3, 1844 59--F

Dissolution.

THIS day by mutual consent the firm of HAPPOLDT & TAYLOR is dissolved. Those indebted will please call and settle by *cash or Note.* Those having claims will present them forthwith.

I. M. HAPPOLDT,
M. B. TAYLOR.
January 9, 1845. 92::F.

DR. M. B. TAYLOR would respectfully offer his services in the practice of Medicine to the citizens of Charlotte and vicinity. His office is the one formerly occupied by the Clerk of the County court—one door north of the Charlotte Drug store. Cases committed to his care will receive punctual and faithful attention.

Charlotte, January, 1845. 93--1y

Removal.

DR. THOMAS C. CALDWELL has removed his residence to Mr. William Morris's, 10 miles east of Charlotte, where he will be found at all times, unless absent on professional business.

Persons not acquainted with Dr. C., are referred to the community of Rocky River, where he has hitherto practiced.

April 4, 1845. 204 1year

Removal.

DR. D. T. CALDWELL has removed his shop to the house lately occupied by Mr. Watson, on second square south of the courthouse.

As heretofore, all cases committed to his care shall receive punctual and faithful attention.

March 28, 1845 202 F

Notice.

ALL those indebted to the estate o Dr. Stephen Fox deceased, are requested to come forward immediately and make settlement with the administrators or their notes or account will be found in the hands of an officer. Prompt attention to this will save cost.

C. T. ALEXANDER, } Exec'rs.
JOSEPH W. ROSS, }
May 27, 1844. 62-

POETRY.

From the United States' Journal.

TEXAS AND OREGON.
BY J. H. MURDOCH.

Hail! Texas, hail! another Star thou'lt be,
To grace our Union with thy glorious name;
The flag of freedom* on thy walls shall wave,
And thou shalt mingle in our halls of fame.

Proud Mexico in vain may boast her power,
In vain may sound the tocsin of alarms;
Let her cry war—we fear not now the hour,
That bids our brave and daring sons to arms.

Let England talk of Oregon, in tones
Of thunder, and ascend the crimson car;
We scorn the vengeance of a thousand thrones,
And all her boasted panoply of war.

The hour has pass'd when England's voice could shake
The sons of freedom, and the hour's at hand,
When England's combined potentates will quake
Before Columbia's brave and daring band.

Then let them come—to arms, to arms, we cry.
Our country and our God, our watch word be;
We will our rights defend, or dare to die
For our loved land and glorious liberty.

Let Peel *re*-peal, or dare *ap*-peal to arms,
We never yet have fear'd her Wellingtons;
Go ask our battle fields, when war's alarms
Call'd forth to battle freedom's daring sons!

And shall we fear poor Mexico in chains?
Her earthquakes† and her traitors are enough
To break her down, of which she now complains,
If she cry war, we say, "lay on Macduff."

Let England too, with all her mighty debt,
"Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war;"
Can she, ay, can she in her rage forget
That Canada will mount the crimson car?

Another gem will then fall from her crown,
Another star will in our Union be;
Ay, England's star of glory will go down
Beneath our constellated liberty.

*The star spangled banner.

†Her very heart (the city of Mexico herself) has been quite recently visited by several of these awful eruptions, destroying life and property, and causing her inhabitants to cease their lustful gratulations and take to prayer, humbly supplicating Almighty God for His tenderness and forgiveness.

That an over-ruling Providence designed these visitations as warnings to this haughty nation, there can be no doubt.

The following lines were written in the year 1637, by George Buchanan, and will doubtless be as well appreciated by the present generation as they were in bygone days by our progenitors.

THE FIRST OF MAY.

All hail to thee, thou First of May,
Sacred to wonted sport and play,
To wine, and jest, and dance, and song,
And mirth that lasts the whole day long!
Hail! of the seasons honor bright,
Annual return of sweet delight?
Flower of reviving summer's reign,
That hastes to time's old age again!
When Spring's mild air at Nature's birth
First breath'd upon the new-formed earth;
Or when the fabled age of gold,
Without fix'd law, spontaneous roll'd:
Such zephyrs, in continual gales,
Pass'd temperate along the vales,
And soften'd and refresh'd the soil,
Not broken yet by human toil;
Such fruitful warmths perpetual rest
On the fair islands of the blest—
Those plains where fell disease's moan
And frail old age, are both unknown.
Such winds with gentle whispers spread
Among the dwellings of the dead,
And shake the cypresses that grow
Where Lethe murmurs soft and slow.
Perhaps when God at last in ire
Shall purify the world with fire,
And to mankind restore again
Time's happy void of sin and pain,
The beings of this earth beneath,
Such pure ethereal air to breathe:
Hail! glory of the fleeting year!
Hail! day the fairest, happiest here!
Memorial of the time gone by,
And emblem of futurity!

Miscellany.

WHAT SHOULD PARENTS DO WITH THEIR BOYS?

Many persons have sons, whom, when they arrive at years of discretion, that are uncertain what to do with. For instance, a respectable mechanic has a good, stout, hearty, well disposed son, whom he wishes to bring up respectably. If he is in easy circumstances, he some how or other seems to think, that his son must be brought up to some higher business than a mechanic. He therefore concludes that he must send him to college and make him a lawyer, a doctor, or a clergyman, and the honest, well-meaning parent, labors hard to earn money to pay the expense of a collegiate education for the purpose of making him respectable, to make him take a higher rank in the world than that of a mechanic. Here is a great mistake. When the boy leaves college what is he to do? He is then just qualified for nothing. He turns pedagogue for a while. He beats learning into the youthful progeny; but few, very few, think of pursuing the business of a schoolmaster as a permanent profession. After continuing it for a year or two, he quits it, and commences the study of one of the learned professions. Here are three or four years spent in preparing to become a professional man, and at an additional expense to his father. He at last is admitted to the bar, or receives a degree of M. D., or is licensed to preach. The next thing is to get a living by the profession he has chosen, and this is not so easy a matter. All the learned professions are full to overflowing, and there seems to be no room for new beginners. The consequence is, that the young aspirant for office drags along without getting business enough to pay the rent of an office. Year after year he toils, or would toil, if he had anything to do, without making half enough to pay his own expenses. To be sure, there are some whose superior intellect and commanding talents will enable them to rise at once to eminence and to command a business which will render them independent; but these cases are few and far between.

When such do occur, the superiority of mental power will shine out beforehand, and should be fostered. But the propensity which some mechanics have of bringing their sons up at college to make them more respectable, we think to be a great error. It is injuring his son more than benefiting him, unless some extraordinary mental energy displays itself in the youth. He goes through college, and thence,

"Proceeding soon a graduated dunce,"

he is just fitted for—what? He has spent the best part of his youthful days in qualifying himself for a profession from which he cannot gain a living, or at least a very scanty one.

In our humble opinion, as the professions now are, we should say to mechanics, and indeed to professional men, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, give your sons a good education and then put them as apprentices to some respectable business. They will then, as soon as their time of apprenticeship is expired, be independent, capable of earning an honest living at once. The profession of a mechanic is daily becoming more and more respectable, thanks to the good sense and good judgment of the present age; and it can no longer be thrown out as a mark of reproach, you are a mechanic. It is, on the contrary, an honor.

As the question has been recently discussed among a few mechanics, what they should do with their sons, we would repeat, give them a good education and then bring them up as mechanics or farmers, if you wish to insure them a comfortable, honorable and independent living and station in society.

A COMMON INQUIRY.

"What does that young man do for a living?" is the common inquiry, as some foppish, well-dressed individual passed by. "Nothing—nothing at all," is the frequent reply. "But what supports him in his extravagance?" None can tell—but we being a Yankee, have the privilege of guessing. That young man who dresses in fine broadcloth, carries a cane, and is so extremely polite to all his acquaintances—especially the ladies—is the son of a man in moderate circumstances, who finds it difficult to sustain himself with a moderate income. His son wishes to be a gentleman, and to live without labor. The father in his folly, refuses to put him to a trade or send him to work on a farm, hoping that something may turn up, by an by, when business will be better, for his son to obtain a good living without work. He is now obliged to dispense with the luxuries of life—perhaps with some of its comforts—for his son to keep up appearances, and go into good society, as that kind of company is termed, where young men have nothing to do but dress according to the latest fashion. He is quite independent, and uses language to his seniors that might be considered uncourteous from a king. He faces all classes and conditions without a blush, and dares to look with contempt upon the honest apprentice, whose generous soul would outweigh a thousand as high as his own. The companions he chooses are like himself, puffed up with vanity, swelling with importance, and who make a pretence of doing something, by occasionally visiting a lawyer's office, to read a page or two of Blackstone. The end of such a youth it needs no prophetic vision to see "It is as plain as the way to market," as Doctor Franklin would say, that he will turn out a low despised and miserable tool. Perhaps the penitentiary will bring him up—perhaps the gallows. But if he escapes these, it will be to hang like an incubus on those of his friends who for pity's sake have not the heart to send him where he deserves.

The above is a true picture of many of the young men who may be seen daily in our streets. You meet them at every corner, in all public resorts, at all parties of pleasure—riding, sailing, talking, laughing, joking eternally, apparently with money enough, more impudence, and less brains. But how they all contrive to keep body and soul together, without work, always spending and never earning, we confess is sometimes a mystery to us.—When a project of pleasure is talked of, the expenses are last thought of and the least considered. Of one thing we are certain, that we are fast verging to a nation of paupers. It is impossible for a people to live long in idleness, enjoying the luxuries and the blessings of life, without gradually diminishing the resources of comfort and wealth. To be prosperous as a people, each must do his part—at least do sufficient labor to gain his own support.

Parents are very guilty in this matter. They should not permit their great lubberly boys to hang on them for support, when they are well able to labor, and when to work would promote their health and make them cheerful and happy. You do them a mighty wrong, while you dandle them in folly and nurture them in extravagance, and tell them how manly they appear, when you know—you must know—the deleterious consequences. If your great boys will not work, you should not support them.

He must have been an acute observer and profound thinker who first exclaimed, "How many fond mothers and frugal house-wives keep their pretty daughters and their preserves for some extra occasion—some 'big bug' or other—till both *sour*."

Sorrows.—All accidental sorrows may be dwelt upon with calmness, or recollected with gratitude to Him who sent them; the sorrows that sprang from ourselves preserved their unmitigated bitterness.

By G. P. R. James.

MRS. CAUDLE'S CURTAIN LECTURES.
Mrs. Caudle becomes amiable and would have a new dress.

Dear me! Mr. Caudle, if you hav'nt forgot your night cap—do put it on my dear, or you will catch cold. Ar'nt you cold my dear! Susan bring the blanket that is under little Billy's head. Sally has finished your shirts my dear, and very nice they are. The sweet child has been very industrious indeed, trying to get them done for you to wear to the skylark dinner. Shant go!—O! you must go, indeed you must, Sally will be so disappointed if her dear papa dont wear one of your shirts to the skylark dinner. She has been talking about it for———to be sure, I was opposed to your joining the Skylarks, my dear, but then you *have* joined you know, and you must appear respectable. Cross about it, was I? Well, maybe I was a little, but then my dear I had been so much troubled about the house, that I could not help it. Do tuck yourself up my dear; I'm sure you must be cold. You men don't know what we poor women have to endure, Mr. Caudle. I'm sure if the men had as much trouble as the women do, you would not be such good tempered people either. But you don't know anything about it. I'm sure it would spoil the temper of a saint. It is all drudge, drudge, work, work, the whole day long, and it would worry the life out of any body.

I have been thinking my dear, that you had better get a new coat for the dinner, your old blue looks too shabby O no—you are mistaken; it don't look well enough. Mr. Grey has ordered a new suit, for Mrs. Grey told me so, and you had better step over to Mr. Brown's and order a new coat in the mornin—a black one—I admire a black coat. And Mrs. Grey is to have an elegant new silk for the ball, a figured one, very beautiful. Mr. Grey lets her have new dresses, just whenever she asks it.

I know it—to be sure—Mr. Grey is richer than you, but one must appear decent, any how. My old dress is so shabby that I really should be ashamed to be seen in it. Don't you think———looks well enough does it? Mrs. Grey says it is shocking, and I ought to have a new one for the ball and I———you can't afford it now? It won't cost much I'm sure—and it isn't so often that I asks for new dresses, Mr. Caudle; you know that. But you men think———thank you my dear; I'm very glad you say yes, because———only say so to avoid a row, do you! Who's making a row, Mr. Caudle! I'm sure I only asked for———well, let me speak won't you! I declare I never saw such a man. I can't even———well go to sleep then. I'm tired too, very tired, and must get up early to morrow and and get things to rights before Mrs. Grey comes to go out with me. She's promised to help me chose the———everlasting gabble do you say! I'm sure Mr. Caudle, there's no woman who talks less than I do, and I do think it is cruel in you to———all of us gabble, bey! Well, Mr. Caudle, if you aint the most provoking man———wel! I'm not going to scold. You need'nt be so pettish. I was only going to say that you are lucky in having a wife that attends to matters, and saves you so much. I hav'nt spent a sixpence on myself these three months; and although I say it, there isn't a woman in town who———&c., &c., &c.

GOOD BREEDING.

The following hints are offered by some critic, who has been a close observer of men and manners. He thinks it an important subject, and asks the attention of all the careless to the list of transgressions:

"Loud and harsh speaking, making noises in eating or drinking, leaning awkardly while sitting, rattling knives and forks when at table, starting up and rushing unceremoniously out of a room, tossing anything away with indifference and contempt, receiving anything without thanking the giver, standing in the way of any one when there is little room to pass, (a grievous practice in this city,) stepping before any one who is looking at any object particularly, pushing or jostling any one without apologizing, taking possession of a seat that belongs to another, intruding opinions when they are not sought or where they give offence, leaving acquaintances in the street or in a private circle without bidding good bye or courteously saluting them, slapping any one familiarly on the shoulder, interrupting a person who is in conversation, telling long, tedious, or humdrum stories, whispering in company, making remarks on the dress of those about you, or upon things in a room where you are, flatly contradicting a person, using slang phrases, (a very common habit,) interlarding our speech with foreign phrases, (well hit off in the new comedy of Fashion,) repeating the words, says he and she, you know, and you understand, helping yourself first at the table, using a fork as a toothpick, scratching the head, putting the fingers in the ears, cleaning or paring the nails before company; mentioning the price of anything, when it is offered to a guest, asking questions which give pain, and neglecting to answer letters."

FOUNTAIN OF VICE.

Mothers, if you would train up your children to be useful members of society, keep them from running about the streets. The great school of juvenile vice is the street. There the urchin learns the vulgar oath, or the putrid obscenity. For one lesson at the fireside, he has a dozen in the kennel. Thus are scattered the seeds of falsehood, gambling, theft and violence. Mothers, as you love your own flesh and blood, make your children cling to the hearthstone. Love home yourself; sink the roots deep among your domestic treasures; set an example in this, as in all things, which your offspring may follow. It is a great error, that children may be left to run wild in every sort of street temptation, for several years, and that it will then be time enough to break them in. This horrid mistake makes half our spendthrifts, gamblers, thieves and drunkards. No man would raise a colt or an ox on such a principle; no man would suffer the weeds to grow in his garden for any length of time, saying he could eradicate them at and time. Look to this matter, parents: see, more especially, that your children are not out at night, loitering around some coffee-house. Mothers, make your children love home, and by all means encourage them to love you better than all other human beings.—*Quincy Herald.*

POLITICS.

From the Union.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

A respectable corresopondent from the State of Ohio uses partly the language of complaint and perhaps of advice, on the dispensation of the executive patronage. He remarks, that there is "no possible way to rally the democratic party and keep them together, except the friends of all the presidential candidates are fairly and equally dealt by according to their political standing, recommendations and merits." He further remarks, that "the President must attend to it in time, or there may be a serious division among the party in future struggles."

We lay these suggestions at once before the country, that we may answer them freely and frankly before the same tribunal. We speak advisedly, when we say that the President of the United States knows no cliques in the republican party; that, in the dispensation of the public offices, he makes no discrimination among the friends of the late presidential candidates; that, in giving or refusing office, he does not ask himself, nor does he ask others, "whether this man was a friend of Mr. Van Buren," or "that a friend of Mr. Calhoun or Mr. Cass, or Mr. Buchanan." In filling up vacancies, he takes care to put in republicans who are amply qualified, according to the best lights which are presented to his mind, to discharge its duties—who "are honest, capable, and faithful to the constitution." We state further, and advisedly, that the President is unconscious of having acted upon a different principle, that he knows no foundation for any such complaint, that he has made no such marked discrimination as our correspondent describes; nor will he make any such appointment, with any regard to the succession, which he is determined not to recognise in any form, as the rule of his conduct or the reason of his preference. He has enjoined the same course of action upon the members of his cabinet, and will take care to see, as far as possible, that this rule will be faithfully carried out by all the officers, whom he calls to co-operate with him in the public service. He has already declared, more than once, that he himself will not be a candidate for a second term of office. He has authorized us to declare it again in the Prospectus which we have submitted to the nation, as the creed of our own faith, and the guide of our own course. He goes in for one term only; to serve his country to the best of his ability, and anxious to testify his gratitude to the people who have honored him by their confidence, by devoting himself to their service, and not to his own continuance in office.—He does not, therefore, design to shape his administration to assist any aspirant, or to make his appointments to promote his own re-election; but to carry out faithfully the powers which the people have placed in his hands.

Acting upon this high and proper principle, the President will seek to do his duty to the country fearless of all consequences, and regardless of all misconstruction. And, acting in this spirit, he certainly has a right to expect the most liberal construction himself from those who are, or who profess to be, his friends. Errors he may commit in his appointments to office. Men may be occasionally recommended to him who are unworthy of his confidence. The overweening partiality of some, or the wilful deception of others, or some involuntary mistake and ignorance of character, may cause men to be presented to his selection who ought never to be employed. But he is innocent of all such frauds, and no one could more deeply regret the errors into which he may sometimes be betrayed. Yet liberal men will always make due allowances for his position. They will be disposed to attribute any mistakes to error, and not to design. When they do not approve his appointments, they will take care to avoid all ungenerous censures. They will sometimes say: "Mr. Polk has been deceived. Or may we not have been ourselves mistaken? May he not have good reason for the course he has taken? Why should we suppose that he does not intend to 'deal fairly and equally by the friends of all the candidates?'"

Mr. Polk has already his hands full of business, and sometimes his mind not free from anxious care. Those who see much of him can judge for themselves of the anxiety which he feels in conscientiously discharging his duties. Few men are capable of the labors which he encounters; and few in his place would devote themselves with the same assiduity to the public service. He works from ten to twelve hours in every twenty-four. He holds two cabinets a week. He sees visiters two hours every day when the cabinet is not employed. The labor of receiving so many persons is of itself sometimes sufficient to fatigue him. He is also in frequent communion with his secretaries. His correspondence is very heavy. His care in looking over every letter which he receives is far from being inconsiderable. Letters of recommendation are pouring in upon him in favor of applicants for office. We understand that the other day he had to appoint four officers in one of our principal towns. For one of them there were not less than thirteen candidates each of them backed by numerous friends. The President had to wade thruogh the budgets of letters which each one presented to his consideration. He is attempting to keep the business of his office under as far as possible, and to make every movement as promptly as the public interests require. But for the business habits which he brought here to Washington, it would scarcely be possible for him to discharge his duties as carefully and as conscientiously as he is now doing, without serious injury to his constitution. In fact, we doubt very much whether, with the care upon his mind, and the labor on his body, he is not overworking himself. Well did the Nashville Union portray the man, when it said of him, before he came to Washington—

"He is not only a man of untiring labor, but he works with a degree of method in all its details which peculiarly qualifies him for an executive officer. He is remarkable for his promptness and punctuality in all his engagements. It is an established rule with him never to postpone what ought to be done immediately; and that which can be done by himself he never shifts upon others. In the minute details of business, his perfect system in business, and his capacity for enduring intense labor, make him remarkable for his accuracy. Regular in his habits, temperate in all things, endowed with a rich treasure of common sense, ambitious to maintain the good opinion of his country, and honestly devoted to its best interests, he will rise in the estimation of the people throughout his whole term, and will leave the presidency with a popularity enjoyed by few of his predecessors."

Whilst Col. Polk is thus trying to do his duty under the influence of such motives, it would be well for his friends to spare him all unnecessary complaints. Why suspect him of undue partiality towards one clique, or of unfounded injustice towards another? Why raise any clamor, because any one may be disappointed in receiving office for himself, or seeing his friend disappointed, where there are so few offices, and so many competitors? If any of his friends suppose, however, that they have good grounds for complaint in any particular case, they have a right to lay their grievances before the President. The doors of the White House will not be closed to the calls of justice. But it is to be hoped that every friend will be so far disposed to do him right, as not unnecessarily to suspect him of dealing ungenerously and unfairly by any portion of his supporters and friends. He has cares enough to encounter, without adding querulous rebukes and unfounded suspicions to the number. Justice is all he asks; and let justice be done to him.

The Black Tongue.—The Rev. B. Westlake of Peru district, and the Rev. Mr. Buckingham, of Logansport district, Indiana, died recently of erysipelas or black tongue. It is also said that the Rev. R. Hargrave died a few days since in a fit. During a few months past the deaths of the following ministers have been recorded in Indiana, to wit; Clippenger, Patrick, Guthrie, Elder, Crouch, Games, Ballingall, Westlake, Buckingham, and Hargrave, all belonging to the Methodist church.

BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Constitution of the Southern Baptist Convention.

ART. 1. This body shall be styled the Southern Baptist Convention.

2. It shall be the design of this Convention to promote Foreign and domestic Missions and other important objects connected with the Redeemer's Kingdom, and to combine for this purpose such portions of the Baptist Denomination in the United States as may desire a general organization for Christian benevolence, that shall fully respect the independence and equal rights of the Churches.

3. A Triennial Convention shall consist of members who contribute funds or are delegated by religious bodies contributing funds; and the system of representation and terms of membership shall be as follows: An annual contribution of one hundred dollars for three years next preceding the meeting, or the contribution of three hundred dollars at any time within said three years shall entitle the contributor to one representative; an annual contribution of two hundred dollars as aforesaid, shall entitle the contributor to two representatives; and so, for each additional hundred dollars, an additional representative shall be allowed. Provided, however, that when application shall be made for the first time by individuals to be admitted into the Convention, one delegate shall be allowed for each one hundred dollars. And provided, also, that in case of great collateral societies, composed of representatives receiving contributions from different parts of the country, the ratio shall be one delegate for every thousand dollars annually contributed for three years, as aforesaid; but the number of representatives shall never exceed five.

4. The officers of this Convention shall be a President, four Vice Presidents, a Treasurer, and two Secretaries, who shall be elected at each triennial meeting, and hold their offices until a new election; and the officers of the Convention shall be by virtue of their offices, members of the several boards.

5. The Convention shall elect, at each triennial meeting, as many Boards of Managers, as in its judgment will be necessary for carrying out the benevolent objects it may determine to promote, all which Boards shall continue in office until a new election. Each Board shall consist of a President, Vice President, Secretaries, Treasurer, Auditor and fifteen other members, seven of whom, including one or more of the officers, shall form a quorum for the transaction of business. To each Board shall be committed, during the recess of the Convention, the entire management of all the affairs relating to the object with whose interests it shall be charged; all which management shall be in strict accordance with the constitutional provisions adopted by the Convention, and such other instructions as may be given from time to time. Each Board shall have power to make such compensation to its Secretaries and Treasurer, as it may think right; fill the vacancies occurring in its own body, enact its own bye-laws; have an annual meeting at any place it may appoint; and other meetings at such times and places as it may think best; keep a record of its proceedings, and present a report of them to the Convention at each triennial meeting.

6. The Treasurer of each Board shall faithfully account for all moneys received by him; keep a regular entry of all receipts and disbursements, and make report of them to the Convention, whenever it shall be in session, and to his Board as often as required. He shall also, on entering upon the duties of his office, give competent security to the President of his Board, for all the stock and funds committed to his care. His books shall be open at all times, to the inspection of any member of the Convention and of his board. No moneys shall be paid out of the treasuries of the Boards, but by an order from that Board from whose treasury the money is to be drawn, which order shall be signed by its presiding officer.

7. The Corresponding Secretaries of the several Boards, shall maintain intercourse by letter, with such individuals or public bodies, as the interest of their respective bodies may require. Copies of all such communications, with their answers if any, shall be kept by them on file.

8. The Recording Secretaries of the several Boards shall keep a fair record of their proceedings, and such other documents as may be committed to them for the purpose.

9. All the Officers, Boards, Missionaries and Agents appointed by the Convention, or by any of its Boards, shall be members of some regular Church, in union with the Churches composing this Convention.

10. Missionaries appointed by any of the Boards of this Convention, must, previous to their appointment, furnish evidence of genuine piety, fervent zeal in their Master's cause, and talents which fit them for the service, for which they offer themselves.

11. The Bodies and Individuals composing this Convention, shall have the right to specify the object, or objects, to which their contributions shall be applied. But where no such specification is made, the Convention will make the oppropriation at its own discretion.

12. The Convention shall hold its meetings triennially, but extra meetings may be called by the President, with the approbation of any of the Boards of Managers. A majority of the attending Delegates shall form a quorum for the transaction of business.

13. Any alterations, which experience shall dictate, may be made in these Articles, by a vote of two-thirds of the members present at any triennial meeting of the Convention.

Officers elected for the provisional government of the Church, until the Triennial Board should meet in May next, at Richmond, Va.

WM. B. JOHNSON, President.
WILSON LUMPKIN, Vice-President.
J. B TAYLOR, 2d. do.
A. DOCKERY, 3d. do.
R. B. C. ROWELL, 4th. do.
J. HARTWELL, J. C. CRANE. } Secretaries.
M. T. MENDENHALL, Treasurer.

Board of Foreign Missions, to be located at Richmond.

President—Jeremiah B. Jeter, of Virginia.

Vice-Presidents—E. Ball of Va., W. Crane of Md., R. Fuller of S. C., B. M. Sanders of Ga., J. T. Hinton of La., T. Merridith of N. C., H. Malcom of Ky., C. K. Winston of Tenn., Thomas G. Blewit of Miss., W. H. Bayless of Ark., B. Manly of Ala., Jas. D. McDonald of Fla., Edward Kingsford of S. C., Rowland Hughes of Mo.

E. D. Mallory, Corresponding Secretary; M. T. Sumner, Recording do; Archibald Thomas, Treasurer; Charles T. Wortham, Auditor.

Managers—A. B. Smith, R. Ryland, A. Snead, H. Keeling, James Thomas, jr., Dr. W. H. Gwathmey, Jesse Snead, E. L. Magoon, A. G. Wortham, W. A. Baynham, A. Fleet, W. H. Jordan, J. Tallman, sr., Thomas Hume, Thomas W. Sydnor.

Board of Domestic Missions, to be located at Marion, Alabama.

President—Basil Manly, D. D., of Alabama.

Vice-Presidents—J. Hartwell of Ala., J. L. Bagg of Ga., G. F. Adams, of Md., W. C. Crane of Miss. O. B. Brown of D. C., J. B. Smith of La., T. Stringfellow of Va., H. S. Hinton of Fla., S. Wait of N. C., W. C. Lincoln of Mo., J. B. O'Neal of S. C., W. C. Bush of Ky., James Whitsett of Tenn.,

J. L. Reynolds, Corresponding Secretary; M. P. Jewett, Recording do.; Thos. Chilton, Treasurer; W. N. Wyatt, Auditor.

Managers—E. D. King, E. Baptist, R. Hawthorn, S. S. Sherman, D. P. Bester, L. Y. Tarrant, J. H. Devotie, H. Talbird, L. Goree, W. H. Hornbuckle, D. R. W. McIver, T. F. Curtis, A. Travis, J. B. Miller, L. C. Tutt.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Convention.

Unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are due and are hereby tendered to the Citizens of Augusta, for the kind hospitalities so generously extended to us during our meeting, and we earnestly supplicate that God's mercy may descend in rich effusions and more than repay in spiritual blessings the efforts of our friends to render our stay among them so agreeable.

Resolved, That a collection be taken in the Baptist Church to morrow morning for Foreign missions, and in the evening for Domestic missions.

Resolved, That in accordance with the provisions of the 2d article of the Constitution, this Convention will cordially embrace and affiliate auxiliary societies upon its principles, and recommend to the brethren the formation of such societies.

Resolved, That the several State Conventions, and other bodies who may be in possession of funds, for Foreign or Domestic Missions, be requested to forward such funds to the Treasurer of the respective Boards, as promptly as convenient.

Resolved, That the aborigines of America have strong claims on American christains for the Gospel, and as the Mission association has been organized with special reference to their special benefit, we recommend the Churches to sustain that body, with zeal and liberality.

Resolved That the board of Domestic Missions be instructed to take all prudent measures for the religious instruction of our colored population.

Resolved, That the Foreign Mission board of this Convention be instructed to communicate with the acting board of the Baptist Triennial Convention in reference to any claim we may have upon the Convention, or any claim which that body may have, or think they have, upon us, and that the said Board report fully to this Convention at its next meeting.

Resolved, That our Foreign Mission board be authorized to enter into any equitable and prudent arrangement, with the acting board of the Baptist general Convention, to take a portion of its missions under the patronage of this Convention.

Resolved, That applications be made to the proper authorities of the State of Georgia for a charter of incorporation, and that Judge J. Hillyer, Hon. W. Lumpkin, Judge T. Stocks, M. A. Cooper, Esq. and Rev. C. D. Mallory, be a Committee to present a petition for this object.

Resolved, That this Convention recommend the Domestic Mission board to direct their effective attention, to aid the present effort to establish the Baptist cause in New Orleans.

Resolved, That with profoundest gratitude to the Great Head of the Church, this Convention do recognize the harmonious action to which it has arrived, and that we do regard the exhibition of the Christian Spirit which has governed its deliberation as a proof of the divine presence in the origin and prosecution of this organization.

And the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

From the Louisville Journal.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Dr. Winans submitted the following resolution, which he moved to refer to the committee on organization:

Resolved, That the committee on organization be instructed to inquire whether or not anything has transpired during the past year to render it possible to maintain the unity of the Methodist Episcopal Church under the same general Conference jurisdiction, without the ruin of Southern Methodism.

As this resolution involves some very important considerations, Dr. W said he wished to accompany the motion for its reference with some remarks. Necessity, he said, can only justify the meeting of this convention; expediency could not. He assumed that at the close of the late general conference this necessity did exist, nor did he deem it necessary for him to adduce any testimony to establish the fact. He said that slavery was so interwoven with the texture of Southern society that it was impossible for any one to disentangle it, nor can any religious society avoid, if it would connexion with this institution. It is also true, that public opinion rallies around this institution with great jealousy, and that he who comes to the South or lives in the slave holding States, and arrays himself against slavery, disqualifies himself from exercising any influence whatever. He who would oppose slavery, can have no influence in the South civilly, politicaly, or ecclesiastically.

He reverted to the fact, that, to this day, the ill-judged course of Bishop Coke, on the subject is felt most disadvantageously to the interests of Southern Methodism. The intersts put in peril were not merely those connected with the preachers.—They could have borne the outrages upon their rights which the action of the majority had perpetrated. It was not personal feeling—not the wounded *esprit du corps* on the part of the Southern delegates, which demanded satisfaction. It was a conviction that those outrages would disqualify them for their great and sole work, the preaching of God's word throughout the Southern country. This conviction had led to their solemn declaration near the close of the General Conference—Have they not been borne out in the judgement then made? Ask the voice which has come up from every part of the Southern country, whether it is so. The answer is, that, if the delegates were at fault, it was that they bore so long and so patiently. And who is to be judged in this case? Are the Northern papers competent to judge, whose conductors view the matter through the medium of passion, prejudice and commitment?

We cannot hesitate to proceed to a separate organization. Has anything transpired to change the aspect of things since the last general conference? He knows of none. Has the South evinced any disposition to draw back? Yes. INo ew Orleans there is one member of the whole church opposed to division. In the Natchez district there is one.—In the whole Mississippi conference three. And twelve out of the fifteen conferences represented here present about the same state of things.

THE PROPERTY QUESTION.—The cry has been raised, that by separation we would forfeit our claims to the Church property. He would not impugn the motives of those who had started the question, yet he apprehended not the slightest danger; but supposing there is danger—should this operate on our minds? Suppose we lose every college, church, parsonage—all our titles—should that deter us from carrying out our purposes? These considerations should have no weight whatever. There is equity in our courts of justice in these United States, and they will be open to hear us upon this subject. If we for a good cause separate—as it will be—we will hold the property of the church. He entertained no doubt of the validity of our rights; and the man who would swerve from his duty from property considerations, would prove recreant to the interest of his trust, and deserves to be branded with infamy.

Propositions for reconciliation. Whence do they come? From the North? If so, what are the terms? Submit to mother church! The North is made up of far-seeing Yankees. They have made no propositions, or if they have, they have been very sparing in those propositions. They have condemned Bishop Andrew's connection with slavery, and to this we must submit. And what do they offer as the remuneration for the injury inflicted on the South? That no Abolitionist should be made a Bishop! Great concession!! He had no objection to an abolition Bishop, if he be a prudent abolitionist. He may come to the South with his abolitionism flaming in his heart, 'till his bones ache, yet if he be discreet, keeping his sentiments to himself—and he will consult his prudence when in the South, he will do us no harm. But who is an abolitionist? You may place your magnifying glass upon him, but you cannot take his dimensions—he is like the French fashions, always changing.

Another term of compromise. It has been proposed that the Methodist Episcopal Church should not meddle with the subject of slavery. This has caused the shout of "glory." Yet, this proposition is not from the North. The North will give no such pledge. Dr. Winans, said that he knew that they would never rest until slavery was driven from the Church, if the Union be preserved or maintained. But we are admonished to pause. He would ask for what? He could see no prospect of a retraction upon the part of the North. He would be willing to wait twenty years—to lie down in his grave, if he could believe that, finally, the difficulty could be amicably settled. He had, however, not seen any indications of a better state of things.—The last document in the Western Christian Advocate shows more determined opposition than ever. It has been suggested that we should wait for another general conference and conciliate the majority, or recruit our numbers and whip them by vote. To whip them by numbers was impossible. They understand how to secure numbers. They can manufacture a full four weeks' circuit out of two little appointments. No sir, we can out speak them, but they will always be able to out vote us. We cannot conciliate them. They will not repent. Postpone action until another general conference, and they will take it for granted that we have yielded the question; will take heart, and look confidently to our submission in all things.

Let your committee investigate the matter, and if they can see a speck as large as a man's hand in the religious horizon, we will shout "glory," and like Elijah, we will wait for the rain. We would wait if we could see the least prospect of repentance in our Northern brethren. Could the connectional union be preserved, and the South be saved at the same time, nothing on earth would give him such exalted pleasure, such heart felt happiness.—But the case was absolutely hopeless. Dr. Winans concluded with an able view of the politicial bearing of the question. He declared his conviction that the division of the Methodist Episcopal Church would not have any injurious influence upon the Union of the States. On the contrary he maintained that we should preserve the Union of the States by dividing the church. It would put a stop to the agitation of the slavery question on religious grounds. The Northern portion of the Church would be rid of their "connection with slavery," and no room would be left for those agitators who plead conscience. Their strongest weapon would thus be wrested from them.

Dr. Capers had no objection to instructing the committee as to the matter proposed, though he did not doubt it would come under consideration in committee without the instruction. He suggested a change in the wording of the motion to instruct, which Dr. Winans accepted. And he proceeded to remark, on the general subject, to the effect that there always had been troubles in the church by contentions in the general conference—that the history of these contentions proved how important it was to curb the action of bare majorities in that body. He first took part in a general conference, after the compromise law of 1816 had settled the conflict on slavery. But he found a conflict scarcely less exciting on the Episcopacy. This grew warmer, and absorbed the slavery question in the general conferences of 1824 and 1828. That controversy about the Episcopacy gave rest, for the time, to the Southern churches on the subject of slavery, and parties were formed in the general conferences solely on the ground of the Episcopal question, or, as it was commonly called "the presiding elder question."

This question had produced at least one other good effect. It had united the South and West as one man—Ohio and Carolina standing side by side for an efficient superintendency as necessary to an effective itinerancy. This union of the West and South enabled them to put down the revolutionising scheme at those times, and preserve the Episcopacy from being controlled in the exercise of its functions by annual conferences. Since then abolitionism has sprung up and extended itself widely in the church from the East to the West. And it was a proof of its extent, and of its power where it extended, that the West in the free States had been severed from the South and Southwest so violently, as not only to join with New England to undo the South and Southwest on account of slavery, but for the sake of this crusade on Southern Methodist rights, as settled by the Discipline, to give up the Episcopacy also, and degrade it to a mere office like that of an editor or book agent, created and to be dispensed with at the will of a general conference.

This union of the West and North and East, gave a majority against the South and Southwest, which made it hopeless for them to remain under the same general conference jurisdiction. Both for our rights as Christian citizens of slaveholding States, and for the preservation of an efficient itinerancy and the principles of our Church government, as the South, Southwest and West have all along maintained them till the last general conference, and the South and Southwest, at least, must ever maintain them, he saw no shadow of hope but in a separate organizaton, on the basis provided in the justice and brotherly love which lingered in the final action of the general conference; in their adoption of the report of their Committee of nine. During the time of the discussions of the general conference every thing was put to hazard at the South. In Charleston the matter got into the papers in the shape of a crimination, if not denunciation of the Southern delegates for remaining, as members of a body in such a discussion; and had not the declaration of the Southern delegates, and the provisional measures for separation come when they did, our missions in the low country would have been broken up at once.

Mr. Crowder approved heartily of the resolution, and concurred in the views presented by the preceding speakers.

The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

Mr. Drake offered the following resolution, viz:

Resolved, That the Committee on organization be and are hereby instructed to inquire into the propriety of reporting resolutions, in case a division should take place, leaving the way open for reunion in terms which shall not compromise the interest of the Southern, and which shall meet, as far as may be, the views of the Northern portions of the Church.

This resolution led to an animated discussion, in which Messrs. Drake, McFerrin, Early, Longstreet, and Stringfield took part, and after having been changed from the form in which it was originally presented by the mover into that stated above, was adopted.

Dr. W. A. Smith, offered the following resolution which he begged to have laid on the table until to-morow:

Resolved by the Delegates of the several Annual Conferences in the South and Southwestern States, in General Conference assembled, That we cannot sanction the action of the late General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, on the subject of slavery, by remaining under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of this body, without deep and lasting injury to the interests of the church and country; we, therefore, hereby instruct the committee on organization that if, upon a careful examination of the whole subject, they find that there is no reasonable ground to hope that the Northern majority will recede from their position and give some safe guaranty for the future security of our civil and ecclesiastical rights, that they report in favor of a separation from the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the said General Conference.

TUESDAY, May 6, 1845.

The Convention met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair. Religious services by the Rev. G. W. D. Harris of the Memphis Conference.

[A large portion of the session was occupied in explanations relative to the system of reporting the proceedings, which had given dissatisfaction to some of the speakers.]

Dr. Smith, of Virginia, rose in his place late in the day and called up the resolution which he, in conjunction with Dr. Pierce, yesterday offered, instructing the committee on organization to bring in a report in favor of separation. Dr. Smith spoke for over two hours in a very plain, but eloquent style, in support of the resolution which had been offered.

When he had closed the Convention adjourned.

From the Savannah Republican 5th inst.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

Southern Institutions.—Though always acting on the principle that the secular press should have as little to do as possible with sectarian controversies, we are inclined to think that the case above named should form a marked exception to the general rule. It is intimately connected with our Southern Institutions, and perhaps may have a remote bearing on the ultimate political relations of the Northern and Southern portions of the Union. We will endeavor to give a brief statement of the case. The Board of Foreign Missions of the Baptist Church of the United States, located at Boston, has for some years pursued a course, on the subject of slavery, which produced dissatisfaction in the southern portions of the Church, and caused the Conventions in some of the States to withhold their portion of the fund intended for the support of the Missionaries abroad. At a meeting of the Alabama Convention, some months since, a preamble and resolutions were adopted, calling upon the Board to make a distinct avowal of its sentiments and policy on that subject. In his answer the President of the Board, Daniel Sharp, says:

"If any one should offer himself as a Missionary, having slaves, and should persist in retaining them, as his property, we could not appoint him.—One thing is certain, we can never be a party to any arrangement that would imply approbation of slavery."

This extraordinary language has very properly aroused the Southern sections of the Church. The determination of the Board is regarded by them as entirely unconstitutional—a stretch of power warranted neither by the terms of association, nor by common Christian courtesy. Connected with this is a letter from one Francis Mason, a Missionary under the Baptist Board of Tavoy, to Lewis Tappan. Mr. Mason had received a contribution of some clothing for the use of the Mission from some of the Southern Churches. After speaking in very disrespectful terms of the Churches, he thus concludes:

"I have, therefore, the pleasure to enclose an order for ten dollars on our Treasury, which I will thank you to pay over to the Committee in New York, to assist in the escape of runaway slaves.—The money is not sent you out of my abundance, because there seems to be no ground for neutrality now, and I wish to show decidedly, that I have no sympathy with slavery, no compromise to make with it whatever. My motto in this work is, "*Delenda est Carthago*"

Such language as this, coming from one who is supported and sustained by the Board, has very properly aroused the indignation of every Southern man in the Church. The consequence is that a Convention composed of delegates from the several Baptist Conventions in the Southern States has been called to assemble at Augusta on next Thursday, the 8th instant. What action will be taken by that body remains to be seen. We can scarcely anticipate anything short of an entire separation from the Northern portion of the Church, and of a formal declaration of the views and feelings of the delegates there assembled upon the questions in controversy.

We do not wish to excite undue feelings in regard to these improper attacks upon our institutions; but the time has come when it becomes our people to take a bold and decisive stand in regard to them. There are evidently now making general and concerted efforts to destroy the position of Southern men and Southern Churches. Sacrifice after sacrifice, for the sake of peace has been made, until the adversary has grown so bold as almost to beard us in our own homes. We need not allude to the number of attempts to abduct slaves, during the last twelve months, in every section of the South. The cases of Walker, Torrey, and Miss Webster, are fresh in the minds of our people. Even during the past week a case occurred in our city which deserves to be mentioned. It was that of a Captain of a Foreign vessel, who, when requested by the City Marshall to send to jail in terms of the law, some negro sailors that had been brought into port in his vessel, treated that officer with great rudeness, and indulged in boisterous and improper complaints against a law which required him as he said, to imprison his sailors because they happened to be black. Such impudence and outrage ought not to be submitted to by our people for a moment. If men come into our ports, they must expect to submit to our laws; and, in cases like the present, where such deportment might be followed by serious results, the forbearance of the community is more commendable than safe. Too great caution and watchfulness on the part of our police cannot exist under the circumstances. Indeed, upon this point we have generally in the South become too careless. It is time that we look to our interests and prepare to guard them with firmness and decision. The course of the Baptist Convention will be regarded with deep solicitude by all who feel an interest in our institutions. The letter of Mr. Mason, from which we extract above, disclose the astounding fact that in New York there is a "*Committee to assist in the escape of runaway slaves.*" The announcement needs no comment.

JEFFERSONIAN:

CHARLOTTE,

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 23, 1845.

Since the Virginia elections are over, the papers are very barren of news. Except the exciting condition of the Baptist and Methodist Churches, and the feverish anxiety in relation to the Texas and Oregon questions, there is scarcely an item to arrest the reader's attention. This calm will not last very long, however;—for we will soon be in the midst of our Congressional canvass, and then we shall have much to say to our readers. Besides all this, we have a lawful excuse for not scribbling this week. But our fine 20th May daughter will soon be large enough to go into the nurse's arms, and then we can go back to our sanctum and resume our duties there.

☞ As we expected, the editor of the Journal, in defending himself against the arrows of "an independent whig," could not permit the opportunity to pass, but must draw us into the matter, with its usual want of courtesy. If the editor of the Journal did not know the fact before, we tell him now, that no candidate for the Clerkship in this County has any interest whatever in, or control over, this press, nor is it owned by any clique or company. We hope to hear no more of this contemptible warfare. If "an independent whig," accuses the Journal of being under the influence of a clique, it may be so, or it may not; that is a family matter between *them* with which we will not interfere. We suppose they know their own matters.

THE CLERK'S ELECTION.

We hope those persons who are taking pains to produce the impression among the people, that the Editor wrote the communications which have appeared in this paper on the subject of the Clerk's election, will take equal pains to inform themselves as to the authorship. We are not in the habit of shielding ourself from responsibility by any such subterfuge. We have purposely, for obvious reasons, kept aloof in this contest, and we intend to continue to do so. If any one who has a right to demand the authorship of articles written for our paper, will call for it in a proper manner, we will either give up the name, or assume the responsibility upon our own shoulders.

THE CONVENTION.

Our friends must remember that to morrow week is the day for the meeting of the Convention at Mr. Kerr's Tavern. The following is the list of Delegates for this County, republished now, so that all may be informed again of their appointment:

Capt. John Walker,	Col. J. W. Potts,
Capt. John Kirk,	E. B. D. Sloan, Esq.,
John B. Peoples,	W. M. Matthews, Esq.,
Dr. A. Torrence,	Caleb Erwin, Esq.,
P. J. Wilson, Esq.,	W. S. Wallace, Esq.,
J. W. Hampton,	F. H. Maxwell, Esq.

THE PROSPECTS OF WAR.

The opinion seems now to be gaining ground, that we have no reason to apprehend a war with either Mexico, about Texas, or England about Oregon. It is now pretty well understood that Mexico has made a proposition to Texas to settle the question in contest between them—the independence of Texas; and when that is done of course no one—not even our own federal whigs—can object to consummating the union between Texas and the United States. While things in the South are assuming this pacific character, advices of a recent date, indicate that the movements in England, looked upon as betokening war, were not such, and that the question of our title to Oregon may yet be settled by negociation. Add to this a report now rife at Washington, that Mr. Polk has determined to tender Mr. Calhoun the office of an extraordinary mission to England, with full powers to negociate a settlement not only of the Oregon question, but also, to form a reciprocal commercial treaty with England, and we must conclude that matters do not look so warlike as some few weeks since. We have confidence in the sagacity and patriotism of Mr. Polk, that while he will most scrupulously maintain our nation's honor and rights, he will not take any steps calculated to bring on a causeless war.

GEN. JACKSON.

By an extract of a letter which the reader will find in to-day's paper, the melancholy news is conveyed to us, that Gen. Jackson is rapidly sinking into the grave, and cannot possibly live much longer. This mournful announcement will strike deep into the heart of all true Americans. When Andrew Jackson dies, well may Americans mourn—we have but *one Jackson*, the most perfect pattern of a great and good man who ever adorned our annals, saving Washington, and he has equalled even "the father of his country."

O'Connell.—The real friendship Daniel O'Connell bears the cause of civil liberty, may be judged from a passage in one of his recent speeches before a Repeal Association in Ireland. He declared that if Great Britain did get to war about Oregon, he "would glory in aiding the British lion in bringing down the American Eagle from its giddy height." We imagine there is not many generous Irish hearts in which such detestable sentiments find a place.

BAPTIST AND METHODISTS.

We devote a large portion of our space this week, to an account of the doings of these religious bodies. They will deeply interest all Southern readers.

GOOD SENSE.

There is as much good sense, as well said, in the following article from the New York Express, as we ever saw in the same amount of words. Its applicability, although universal, will be felt with peculiar force in some regions of country we could name. It is a picture drawn to the life.

"PSEUDO-ARISTOCRACY.

"There is in this world a certain class of people, who are continually aiming to be something which they are not, neither have they in their power to become what they fancy they are; we have no better name by which to know them than *pseudo*-aristocrats. Men of this class, who possess no more brains than an oyster, but who have been cradled in the lap of idleness, and fed at the table of laziness, fancy that they are entitled to a place in the ranks of the aristocracy of society—and that they can look down with contempt upon those who are far their superior in every thing that constitutes the *man*.

"If there is any class in society that should be treated with pitiful contempt, by those who depend upon their talent, and honest industry for their success in life, it is those who are prompted by a false ambition to aspire to any aristocratical distinctions,—wholly regardless of the good qualities that are found in the hearts and minds of those whom fortune has seen proper to place below them. We know some of those *pseudoistical* creatures who will read the literary productions of some author with pleasure—sit in company and try to bring his oyster brain into exercise in criticising the merits of the work—and finally come to the grave conclusion that the work is one of high literary merit, and that it reflects great credit on the head and heart of the author.

"But let that author come in that company in the capacity of a poor, humble mechanic, or hard working man, and such hair-brained fops will treat him with contempt, or scorn to notice him at all. Such persons do the most injury to themselves—they will sink while the others rise—one will be losing his wealth while the other by his talent and perseverance will be laying the foundation for that prosperity which will never forsake him, and by which he will ultimately be enabled to outride all the perplexities and vicissitudes of this life, and secure for himself a haven of rest which the proud and ostentatious seldom think of seeking. It was self-taught men who built up our own glorious institutions of Liberty, and yet a certain pseudo-aristocracy strike at the very foundation of all that is noble and magnificent in our land—all that is good and generous in society; but we believe that their influence is limited in American society, and that it will soon cease to exist must be the heart-felt wish of every lover of true social democracy."

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

MR. HAMPTON: I was in Charlotte on Tuesday last, and had an opportunity of hearing and learning of matters and things in general.

I saw among that large collection a great deal of female display and no little beauty too;—and there, too, I saw and heard what might be called Whigery expressed—that is to say, I heard the Organ of Whigery, or, rather, had better say, one of the leading chords of the County Organ declare (and many responded, it must be so!) that we shall have but one candidate in the field for Clerk; up jumps another, and says—Mr. —— and Mr. —— and Mr. —— must be ruled off the tract. Yes, said another, (and I assure you he appeared to be determined upon what he said.) Mr. —— shall withdraw, if all do not go into the convention. Thinks I to myself, this looks like "buying and selling truth." Now, sir, I don't profess to be a high learnt man, or to know any more than my good old neighbors right down here.

I think I have just as good sense as some of your big folks, and I want you to know, Mr. H., that we think that we have just as big, and may be as well learnt, folks right down here as there is in Charlotte; although we haven't as many Lawyers, Doctors, and Apothecaries, &c., &c., as you have, but what we have right down here, think they know just as much as your big folks. Some of us has played *high, low, jack, and the game* before now, and we know a little about *stocking the cards*;—don't you know that a great deal depends upon shuffling the cards,—don't you know that eating of the *loaves and fishes*, makes a man greedy for more? How many a silly catfish has been caught by bait?—and hasn't the old adage of *greedy kill wolf* often been verified in electioneering manœuverings? Don't you know right down here, that a certain fisherman used to bait a hole in the pond, and another used to go slyly and catch the fish? Don't you think that just such a fishing game is now on hand?

Mr. H., on Tuesday, the manœuvers were too obvious to escape notice—I don't mean the military movements—but, sir, party zeal was disturbed; so obvious as to be observable even in the anxious care-worn countenances of those who would control the right of others. Yes, sir, and no few have fathered upon you the pieces that appeared in the Jeffersonian, over the signatures of "An Independent Whig" and "Scrutator"—and why? Doubtless the principles advocated in those productions are discordant, and tend to dissever the chain prepared and welded in the common den, the place designed for other, but used for this the worst of purposes. We would ask you, for we think right down here that it is strange, why the leading whig forces of your town appear to center upon a "certain" whig "candidate"? Have you no other in your town worthy of the office? Why should the claim of the honest, industrious, unofficious mechanic, who never asked for office before, be ruled aside to make way for the greediness of one who to all appearances will leave no effort unimproved, that stratagem or shrewd insiduous management suggests as necessary to success?

We have learnt, with much satisfaction, the settled determination of one of the town candidates, to remain true to his present position. This settled determination, not to be ruled off the tract by caucus, convention, or call it what you please, manifests a correct principle which shall ensure for him the hearty co-operation of us *right down here*. We are all of us well acquainted with him, and we do challenge a superiority of claim, if honesty, industry, capability and moral worth are, and as they should be, a passport to office.

We, *right down here*, make no pretensions to dictate to the decendants of the enlightened freemen of the County that first asserted a right of choice—but as the humble citizens of that County do assert, but our right, when we declare and publish our veto of all efforts to trammel the right of individual choice in one of the most important offices in the County, and in view of correct and republican principle, do denounce (and will so declare it by the ballot box at the ensuing election,) every effort the tendency of which destroys this choice. The County's weal and prosperity depends upon a proper and not a partizan officer. The office brings him in connection with nearly every individual voter. Pray now, if partizan zeal invests the County court Clerk with power, and that a lucrative power, what a vast amount of evil may not be inflicted in bringing party principles to bear in this contest. No other claim is offered by the Journal press in favor of a "certain fatted candidate," but his political creed. Confer that office upon him as a reward for his political tenets, and what but vindictiveness has those to expect at his hands who differ with him politically.

We, *right down here*, wish to be properly understood,—we urge no claims of preferment upon political grounds, nor will we object to any candidate for his political creed; but our objection is grounded upon the fact that the election of any candidate to the office of County Court Clerk, or any other office within the gift of the County, predicated upon his political or party creed, is dangerous to our individual and collective interests, and subversion of correct principle.

ONE OF MANY,
right down here.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN LINCOLN COUNTY.

Pursuant to previous notice, a large number of the Democratic Republicans of Lincoln County assembled at the house of Jesse Holland, Esq., in said County, on Thursday, the 8th of May, 1845.—On motion, ISAAC HOLLAND, Esq., was called to the Chair, and JAMES QUIN and R. WILLIAMSON, Jr., appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was explained in a neat and appropriate address from the chair. After which,

On motion, a Committee of six, consisting of the following gentlemen, viz: J. H. White, J. Webster, Willis Reeves, H. Fullenwider, Larkin Stowe and A. W. Abernathy, Esqrs., were appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting.

Who, after retiring a few minutes, returned and reported the following which were unanimously adopted.

1. *Resolved*, That the Democracy of Lincoln County concur with their fellow citizens of the other Counties of this Congressional District, as has been publicly expressed by their various meetings, relative to the propriety of holding a Convention at Alfred D. Kerr's on the 31st day of this month, and that the chairman of this meeting appoint thirteen delegates, (one for each Captain's company,) to represent this County in said Convention.

2. *Resolved*, That we most heartily concur with other Counties of the District, as they have so unanimously expressed themselves, in favor of the Hon. CHARLES FISHER, of Salisbury, as the democratic candidate for this District, but at the same time, we will support the nominee of said Convention, be it who it may, that holds the principles of the Democratic party.

3. *Resolved*, That our sincere thanks are due to BURTON CRAIGE, Esq., for the able manner in which he conducted the last campaign in this District, and that we regret to see it announced in the papers that he cannot be a candidate. His sound Republican principles, and noble bearing, so fully expressed and set forth during the last canvass, commanded our admiration and support; our best wishes go with him in his retirement.

4. *Resolved*, That we hail to the Presidential chair the election of James K. Polk, not only as a son of North Carolina, but more immediately of this District, as a great omen of the return of the old North State to her first love and original Democratic principles, and that as she justly claims the honor of being the first State in the Union who raised the standard against tyranny and oppression, we firmly believe she will not be the last to disentangle herself from Federal embraces.

5. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the friends of Texas and the Democratic party generally, throughout the Union, on the re-annexation of Texas, as one of the great distinguishing measures of the Democratic party, and our thanks are due to the three distinguished gentlemen, Senators of the Whig party, who so nobly aided and assisted in carrying out the measure.

During the interval in which the Committee were absent, Col. O. W. HOLLAND, in answer to loud calls from various quarters, entertained the meeting with a speech, in which he dealt some hard blows upon our political opponents, and showed the identity of modern whiggery and ancient federalism.

After which, A. B. Cox, Esq., rose and moved to add the following to the series of resolutions already adopted:

Resolved, That we believe that the United States has a just claim to Oregon Territory, and that our Government ought to extend its jurisdiction over said territory as soon as practicable, and that we would hail with pleasure the adoption of such a measure.

After some discussion between A. B. Cox, Esq., Larkin Stowe and others, this resolution was laid on the table. All the speakers on both sides expressed themselves favorable to the principles declared in the resolution, but it was deemed by some not a proper time or occasion for adopting such a resolution.

The following are the Delegates appointed by the Chair under the resolution:

Weathers' Company—Jacob Plunk, Esq.
Bell's—A. Love, Esq.
Mendenhall's—John G. Lewis, Esq.
Jarratt's—Larkin Gaston, Esq.
Wells'—John F. Hoke, Esq.
Aderholt's—Christian Eaker.
Ferris'—H. N. Gaston.
Saddler's—D. A. Abernathy.
Dan'l. Blacks—T. R. McGill, Esq.
Brevard's—H. W. Abernathy, Esq.
Leonhardt's—John F. Leonhardt, Esq.
Nixon's—A. W. Burton.
E. Rhyne's—Capt. E. Rhyne.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Lincoln Courier, Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, and the Raleigh Standard.

ISAAC HOLLAND, Chairman.
JAMES QUIN, } Secretaries.
R. WILLIAMSON, JR. }

Alabama.—A Democratic State Convention which met at Tuscaloosa, a few days since, the Hon. Nathaniel Terry, was unanimously nominated as the candidate of his party for Governor. The election takes place the first Monday in August.

Baltimore Republican.

FOR THE JEFFERSONIAN.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

The Mecklenburg Agricultural Society held its second regular meeting for 1845, at the Charlotte Hotel, May 8th. After the calling of the roll, Dr. Ross, from the Committee appointed to prepare a list of Premiums for 1845, reported as follows:

The Committee appointed by the Mecklenburg Agricultural Society, at its Februrary meeting, to prepare a list of Premiums for the year 1845, beg leave to report the following PREMIUMS:

For the best lot of *Corn*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	$5 00
For the best lot of *Wheat*, grown on not less than one acre of land,	5 00
For the greatest quantity of *Grass*, (by weight) grown on not less than one acre of land,	5 00
For the greatest quantity of *Cotton*, (in the seed) grown on not less than one acre,	5 00
For the best lot of *Turnips*, grown on not less than half an acre,	2 50
For the best *Colt*, not exceeding two years old,	7 00
For the best *Mule Colt* not exceeding two years old,	7 00
For the best *Bull* or *Heifer Calf*, not exceeding two years old,	5 00
For the best *Hog*, not exceeding two years old,	4 00
For the best *Plow*,	3 00
For the best peice of *Domestic Janes*, not not less than 10 yards,	4 00
For the best peice of *Domestic Flannel*, not less than 10 yards,	3 00
For the best lot of *Artichokes*, not less than one fourth of an acre,	2 50
For the best lot of *Corn Stalk Molasses*, not less than 10 gallons,	5 00
For the best lot of *Irish Potatoes*, not less than ¼ of an acre,	2 50
For the best lot of *Sweet do*, ½ acre,	2 50

Your Committee would suggest the propriety of dividing the Society into four districts, so as to make each district as convenient for examination as possible; and appoint a committee in each district for the purpose of examining each member's farm once in each year, and make report to the Society;—and to offer not less than Ten Dollars, or more, as the Society may find itself able, for the best managed farm in all its Departments in each district.

Ordered, That any person competing for the Premium on Plows, shall show that his plow is an improvement on the plows in ordinary use, and shall exhibit it at the Fair, and there have its qualities tested.

In pursuance of the above report of the Committee, the County was divided into four Districs, and Committees appointed to award Premiums for the best managed farms in each, as follows:

1st *District:* From Mason's Ferry Road (starting at Charlotte,) to Beatty's Ford Road—Committee, Col. T. I. Grier, R. M. Alexander, A. B. Davidson.

2d: From Beatty's Ford Road to Statesville Road—Committee, Col. B. W. Alexander, Lewis Dinkins, Andrew Springs.

3d: From Statesville Road to Salisbury Road—Committee, Capt. John Walker, F. H. Maxwell, Esq., T. L. Hutchison, Esq.

4th: From Salisbury Road to Mason's Ferry Road—Committee, Maj. B. Morrow, James H. Davis, Wm. Reid, Esq.

The Committees to Report at the next annual meeting.

J. W. HAMPTON, Secretary.

(The *Journal* requested to copy.)

From the Baltimore Argus.

ILLNESS OF GENERAL JACKSON.

We find the following melancholy intelligence in the "Union" of last evening:

"We are satisfied that we could not give more pain to every American who respects true greatness of character, than by publishing the following melancholy annunciation of the rapidly approaching dissolution of the distinguished man who is about to bid the world an eternal adieu. There can scarcely be a doubt of the facts which it details.—A nobler spirit could not leave the sons of men.—The folllowing letter is addressed to Mr. S. H. Laughlin, Recorder of the Land Office, by Major Thomas L. Gaines, relation of General Gaines, and an intimate and affectionate friend of the Hero of the Hermitage:

"NASHVILLE, (Tenn.,) May 4th, 1845.

"MY DEAR SIR: I have just had a conversation with our mutual friend, Dr. Felix Robertson, who has almost daily knowledge of the health of General Jackson. The impression of the General's nearest friends now is, that the 'time honored' veteran's life is rapidly drawing to a close. Symptoms of dropsy have intervened. His legs are swollen from his feet up to his abdomen, and his respiration is feeble and difficult. His great mind and clear memory, however, remain perfectly unclouded. His every act and word shows his patient and resigned resignation to the will of God. In his perfect resignation, he manifested all the meekness and humility of a true follower of the blessed Redeemer; and in his constant prayers he looks up to God in confident assurance of salvation through the atonement and meditation of the Saviour. Supplications to Heaven for blessings on his country and her institutions—for the perpetuity of our constitution and liberties, civil and religious—are continually mingled in all his prayers and in all his serious conversations with his friends. Truly, when he departs it will be the fall of a great man in Israel; and politically and in moral weight of character, it will be the loss to his country and to the world, of the first and the greatest man now numbered among the living—the greatest benefactor of his country now surviving. Yours truly."

Mr. Blair has received a few lines from the General, as late as the 7th, stating that he had attempted to write to him; but his great feebleness had prevented his finishing his letter.—EDITOR.

Texas Annexed!—The decision of Judge Bragg in the Circuit Court of Mobile, now in session, settles all doubt about "annexation." We learn from the Herald, that a few days since Judge Bragg decided that Texas was a part of the United States! The question came up by a juror petitioning to be excused from the performance of his assigned duty, on the plea that he was a citizen of Texas. The Judge ordered him to take his seat in the box with the other eleven, giving for reason that Texas was a part of the Union, and all her citizens liable to be called upon to do duty as citizens of the United States.

What does Mr. Saligny think of that?

A Staunch Clay Man.—The Picayune says, as the deck hands of the steamboat Sultana were rolling a couple of casks of wine on board, marked "Hon. Henry Clay, Ashland, Kentucky," a stranger apparently from the West, after regarding the inscription in silence, until the casks were fairly on deck, cried out to the clerk, that if he would put the wine in a state room, and give each cask a good mattress bed and musquito bar, he would pay their passage up the river, and a dollar a piece to the stewards.

The New York *Plebeian*, an able Democratic Journal, and which, during the late contest, rendered most important services to the cause, has been merged in the New York Morning News.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

A writer in the Philadelphia Inquirer says: "That at the lowest rate of computation, the population of the United States, in fifty years from this time, will amount to more than *one hundred millions*. The average density of the European population is seventy to the square mile, which is not so great as that of some of the States already. At the same ratio per square mile for the United States, its population would amount to *two hundred and ninety-four millions*. This it will actually contain, before it is politically *two hundred* years old—that is, it will contain a more numerous population than the whole of Europe, within the period of two hundred years from the establishment of its national existence, or independence. What can prevent it? Nothing short of the interposition of Divine Providence, by some great convulsion of nature, or some terrible pestilence. We must remember that our situation is not like that of any other nation, government or empire, that has ever existed. We are removed at a great distance from the other continent, and almost as effectually detached and separated from other countries, kingdoms and powers, so far as it regards any danger of being overrun or subdued by either of them, or all of them combined, as though we were on another planet. The day of danger from assailment from abroad has gone by. Our infancy has changed to the vigor of manhood—the stripling has become a giant, and in assuming an attitude of defence, has only to say stand off.

Rhode Island.—The General Assembly adjourned on Friday night, after a session of *four days*.—An act was passed liberating W. Heath and B. M. Bosworth, and remitting their fines, on condition of their taking the oath of allegiance to the State.—The act of amnesty, for the liberation of Mr. Dorr, has been referred to committees, and postponed till the June session, when, the Providence Journal intimates, Mr. Dorr will probably pe restored to liberty.

The Secretary of War.—William L. Marcy, with his own hand, captured the first British flag taken during the last war; since which time he has had every post of honor in his State, and those commanding a great variety of talents.

An Appropriate Reply.—It will be remembered that the President elect, on his way up the Ohio River, stopped for a few moments at Jeffersonville, to shake hands with his friends of the "Hoosier" State. While engaged with his amiable lady in receiving the congratulations of the citizens, a young federalist, who was in great agony for an opportunity to display his conceited smartness, said to Mrs. Polk:

"Madam, it must be exceedingly tiresome to you to be obliged to take the hands of so many of these rough farmers and mechanics!"

"No, sir," she replied; "it is to this very class of individuals I am indebted for being placed in a position to have the honor to shake hands with them."

It is unnecessary to add, that the respectable kid glove young gentleman vanished instanter.—*New Albany (In) Dem*

DIED,

In Hopewell, on the 6th instant, WILLIAM, son of Mrs. Dovey Dougherty, aged about 9 years.

At Mill Hill, Cabarrus county, on the 10th inst. SAMUEL J., son of Jacob and Elizabeth Stirewalt, aged about 18 months.

In this County, on the 21st inst., Mr. THOMAS JAMISON, aged about 55 years.

OUR HOUSE.

NEW CONCERN, AND A SPLENDID STOCK OF FRESH AND RARE ARTICLES.

EDWARD TERRES

HAS opened a Confectionary & Grocery, in the building directly opposite the new Courthouse, where he will be glad to see his friends at all times, and accommodate them with everything that can delight the connoisseur in the luxuries of life. Among his stock will be found

Pickled and spiced SALMOND;
Dried and spiced BEEF TONGUE;
Very superior MACKEREL;
A general assortment of
Candies, Spice, Pepper, Ginger, Nutmeg, &c.

A CHOICE SELECTION OF LIQUORS AND WINES. EMBRACING

French Brandy, Holland Gin, Champaign Brandy; Madeira, Port, and Champaign
WINES.

All warranted to be of the choicest qualities, Champaign Cider, (a very superiour article,) London Ale, Butter Crackers, very Superior Pickles, in Jars,

Together with everything the taste of the most fastidious and delicate might desire.

Extra Pick Nick meals, and Relishes, furnished instanter, very cheap—Supper Parties will always be accommodated with pleasure.

All the proprietor asks is, that his friends will call and see him—taste and judge for themselves.

Charlotte, May 20, 1845. 10-r

State of North Carolina,
DAVIDSON COUNTY.
John B. Adderton, *vs.* Emeline Adderton.

PETITION FOR DIVORCE.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, Emeline Adderton, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made for three months in the Carolina Watchman, printed at Salisbury, and the Mecklenburg Jeffersonian, printed at Charlotte, that the said Emeline Adderton appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Davidson, at the Court House in Lexington, on the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of September next, and answer the said petition, or said petition will be heard *ex parte* and judgment awarded accordingly.

Witness, *Andrew Hunt*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the 1st Monday after the 4th Monday of March, A. D. 1845.

8-3m-fee $10. ANDREW HUNT, C. S. C. D.

Notice.

THOSE persons who are in arrears for taxes on real estate will save costs by paying before the first day of August next. After that time, they may find their names in the State Gazette, and their lands advertised for sale.

T. N. ALEXANDER, Sh'ff.
May 7, 1845. 8-3w of Mecklenburg Co

William Hunter,
BOOK-BINDER,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to a generous public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and begs leave to say that he continues to carry on the BOOK-BINDING business in all its branches. He will be thankful for work in his line, and promises to execute all orders promptly and in a superior style. And as money is scarce such articles of domestic produce as are generally consumed in a family, will be taken in payment for binding, at the market price. 39-

December 9, 1843.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the South Carolinian.

"A CHANGE OF OUR HABITS!" SOME THINGS CAN BE DONE AS WELL AS OTHERS, BY THE APPLICATION OF GOOD SENSE.

Yes, that is the proper term; "*a change of our habits.*" Those words touch the magic spring by which the agricultural interests of the country, now so prostrated and depressed, are to be made teem with life and activity. Energy to bring about this change, will lead to energy in all domestic pursuits, and a healthful vigor will result therefrom. Our caption implies to all who are acquainted with the true policy of the country that we should first rid ourselves of onerous impositions inflicted on our people by submission to a system of injustice, which, to speak in plain terms, causes us to pay a triple tax for articles of domestic apparel, which we should manufacture at home, by means within our own resources. Even this small "*change of our habits*" would tell favorably in many ways upon our fallen fortunes. Laudable pride—the Carolinians boast, as to all ordinary matters, would here come in a *sensible aid*, and he would soon ascertain that this change was sustained by wisdom, because it would benefit himself and his neighbor, and it would fix annually a large amount of capital at home, which would be devoted to the improvement of our State—not only by erecting manufactories to supply the wants of our home consumption—but in all those things which tend to elevate the agricultural standing of every country which claims a respectable rank for its productions and the profitable remuneration which it bestows on industry and labor. All this capital which under such a state of affairs would flow back to us, now goes out of the State, never to return, and when it has once slipped through our fingers we may whistle at, and implore our politicians and the northern manufacturers, but the golden fleece never can be gathered into our wool baskets. All this would be kept at home, and a *centralization* of money, would spring from this simple change in the material of wearing apparel, which could easily be effected if we would determine that our slaves should wear that kind of clothing which we can manufacture at home, at a smaller cost than it can be furnished to us by the northern manufacturer—and to carry out these resolves we must go determinately to work in order to consummate the prospering deed. The next "change of our habits" is to come to our work "*true to the bevil*" which by a little translation, signifies turning from extravagance in many things, and causing that change to become one of profit by making available in good substantial cash, articles of home production which the *planter is now above selling.* "The planter is too proud to sell butter and chickens," or even a surplus calf. No, he can't do that. It is beneath the dignity of the planter to do anything which his forefather did not do. *He raises cotton. Yes, he raises cotton, and to be dignified, he gives it away!!!* His sons dash about on blood horses when they should be driving carts on the farm, and his daughters—God bless them—they thrum a piano which, if happily paid for, required the full nett proceeds of the labor of twenty slaves for one whole year to furnish them this extravagant article of taste and luxurious refinement. Again, the cotton planter frequently buys his corn when he could raise it for one third the amount he is forced to pay for it. Whoever heard of fat mules, respectable looking carriage horses, a good stock of cattle and hogs on a plantation where the proprietor bought even one half the corn he consumed? He should raise his own hogs—but he turns in the hour of need to Kentucky for his pork—and alas!—he never provides against a recurrence of distress from the annual want of bacon. He smokes. Yes "*he smokes and chaws,*" and for the last *delicate* amusement he must tickle his tongue with "Leftwick's natural sweet" or some famous "James River Honey Dew" —*both sweetened with Molasses,* which he could do at a low rate at home. What are the consequences? What difficulties arise from being the producer of one staple, which causes him to fluctuate with the market price of that article. Our soil and climate is adapted to the favorable production of almost every article of domestic consumption—why do we not avail ourselves of these natural advantages? The cry is we must raise cotton, and keep up the dignity of the planting interest!! Why not, at once set about determining the difference between *farming* and *planting,* the former of which supports and rewards industry, whilst the latter is only food for the suckers of *pride,* which *often* "*gets a fall.*"

The next change is to find out what income may reasonably be expected from every acre of land which may be cultivated, and after counting the cost of cultivation, see how much labor these acres will require to make them produce one third more by the application of a judicious system of tillage and manuring. This "*change of our habits*" will necessarily involve all the other changes desired. It will lead to the adoption of improved instruments of husbandry, the introduction of profitable and productive races of domestic animals of all sorts, and the dissemination of good seeds. This system would soon make our waste places and old desolated and depopulated homesteads resound with the merry whistle of the ploughman, and plenty would crown his labors. Most of our planters are ignorant of the first principles of agricultural economy, and know nothing at all of the formation and perfect use of the best manures; a subject which has been thoroughly investigated both in Europe and the sterile regions of the North. In some places we have seen where industry has first eradicated stones where in the first cultivation of the soil the plough could not enter, and that same industry with untiring zeal has waxed on, until those sterile beds of New England granite have become rich in agricultural products—so rich as to repay the cultivator for all the labor he ever has bestowed upon them—and now affords a handsome remuneration as a reward for his enterdrise and perseverance. When such difficulties can be surmounted and crowned with *remunerating*; which by the bye, is the most flattering success to the agriculturist, why cannot our agriculturists, at one glance perceive that to render an acre of land, washed into gullies and ditches, rich and productive by manuring, is an easier task than to prepare for cultivation an acre of heavily timbered woodland, which will after three or four years cultivrtion requires the same aids to keep up its productiveness which the improved soil requires to make its cultivation profitable. Unquestionably can this be done, and that too, with even less labor. Turn to agricultural statistics and we find that the greatest yields of all kinds of crops have been made on improved soils, and that the virgin soil of the richest productions of the Union can never compete in the quantity of production with those soils which have been highly improved by judicious manuring. The fact has repeatedly been proven that any soil can be made to double the product of its original state, when subjected to a judicious system of improvement. Let us then hear no more of the El Dorados of the West. Let us, like the genuis of Roanoke, cling with reverential affection to the haunts of our boyhood and return to our patrimonial oaks with a feeling which would lead us to bestow every care upon their preservation; which feeling, an enlightened understanding on all subjects connected with the improvement of our native land would soon generate and foster into vigorous and sustaining existence.

SUCCESSFUL CULTURE OF TURNIPS.

It is a fact familiar to most farmers, that when the soil is heavy, newly cleared land is finely adapted to the raising of the common flat turnip; but that after a few years, this quality seems to disappear, owing chiefly, as is generally supposed, to the ravages of the turnip fly.

A farmer in the western part of this State, entirely obviates this difficulty by a very simple expedient. His farm is a heavy fertile soil, and though well adapted to most farm crops, it appeared to be entirely unfitted to the turnip, like all others of a similar character. The successful mode he adopted is as follows:—After having plowd and harrowed his ground and reduced it to a fine tilth, he spreads over the surface several inches of old straw, which is suffered to lie a few weeks. Just before sowing time it is burned, the surface is horrowed, the seed sown and brushed in. In this way, he uniformly obtains the finest crops. He ascribes his success to the destruction of the insects by fire; but whatever may be the cause, the practice is well worthy of trial by all possessing lands of a similar character.

ONIONS.

The average yield of this crop (in the county of Essex, Mass.) is 300 bushels per acre; sometimes as high as 500 or 600 bushels. The ordinary expense of manure and labor to an acre may be estimated at double that required for Indian corn; this estimate is believed to be ample to cover all that will be requisite for a series of years, especially when it is taken into view that much of the labor of weeding and gardening may be done by children. For ten years past, from 30,000 to 60,000 bushels a year have been raised in the single town of Danvers. The average value of the crop when brought to market is fifty cents per bushel, or $150 dollars per acre. In what way can so fair a profit be realized from the land?

NEW STORE,

AND A

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING & SUMER

GOODS.

CHARLES E. MOSS

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he is now receiving and opening, at the old stand of Morrison & Harris, in Charlotte, a

Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest fashions and importations, which were selected by himself in the northern markets and purchased on the most favorable terms. The stock is full and embraces every article usually found in the interior country.

He respectfully invites purchasers to call and examine his stock, as he feels confident that he *will, for cash,* sell Goods lower than any other house in this place.

Charlotte, April 18, 1845. 205-

NEW SPRING

GOODS.

Come and Buy

BARGAINS.

HUGH M. HOUSTON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT his Store near Fulwood's old stand,

A Splendid Stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest styles and of all varieties. His stock was selected in the Charleston market by himself, and purchased on the most favorable terms. He has on hand every article of

DRY GOODS,

HARD WARE QUEENSWARE,

HATS AND BONNETS,

CUTLERY AND GROCERIES.

And every other article usually found in country Stores—all of which will be sold for cash, or on time to punctual customers, on the most favorable terms. He invites buyers to give him a call as he is determined to sell BARGAINS.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at the cash market price.

Fulwood's Store, Mecklenburg Co., } 7F
May 2, 1845. }

BLACKSMITHING.

Wiley & George W. Suggs inform the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that they have opened a shop on main street, 3 squares south of the Courthouse, where they intend to carry on the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS in all its various branches. Their work shall be done in the very best and most substantial manner, and at reduced prices. They will shoe horses all round for 75 cents, *cash,* and all other work in propotion. All kinds of country produce will be taken at the market price in exchange for work.

Charlotte, Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::1y.

NEW GOODS!

Bargains! Bargains!

Come and Buy!!

R G. ALLISON

IS NOW RECEIVING AND OPENING AT DAVIDSON'S CORNER.

A SPLENDID STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS!

Selected by himself in the northern cities, and consisting, in part, of blue, black and green CLOTHS;

Black and fancy CASSIMERES; CASSINETS, plain and diamond; Bombazines and Bashnaretts; Gambroons, Drab-de'ete, Chambrays, Kentucky Jeans, &c. &c.

BRITISH, FRENCH, ITALIAN, AMERICAN

Lawns, Muslin, Balzorines, Poplins, Plaid Saisans, Plaid Barage, Florence Mattassee, Gingham and lace Lawns, a new article, striped and watered Silk; swiss, book, barred and PLAIN MUSLIN;

Jaconets and Cambrics; chameleon SILKS of every variety of style; black Gros de Swiss; black Gros d' Rhine; cardinal Lace; dress Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Fillets, Ribbons, &c.

HATS AND BONNETS;

A splendid assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

Which, for the cash, will be sold extremely low.

China, Glass, and Queensware;

HARD WARE AND CROCKERY

BOOTS AND SHOES:

SADDLES, HARNESS, BRIDLES, BRIDLE MOUNTINGS, DRUGS AND DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

GROCERIES And many other articles too numerous and tedious to mention, all of which I will sell as low, *for the cash,* as he who sells lowest, be he who he may, and as much lower as I can afford. Call and see my stock,

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

Charlotte, April 25, 1845. 6-2m

New and Handsome

SPRING GOODS.

We are now receiving and opening a

RICH STOCK OF SPRING

GOODS

OF ALL QUALITIES, VARIETIES AND

PRICES.

which we intend to sell low for *CASH.* We solicit a call from persons wishing to buy GOODS, before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the house who say they will sell the cheapest—in other words, we will sell lower than any house in this place. Come and try us.

BREM & ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, N. C. April 10, 145. ::F

MEDICINES,

PAINTS, PERFUMERY & FANCY

ARTICLES.

THE subscriber has received direct from Philadelphia, an extensive assortment of

MEDICINES

and other articles, comprising new and fashionable

PERFUMERY,

all of which are **Fresh** and **Genuine,** and will be sold as low as can be afforded. Physicians, prescriptions put up with particular care. Every article sold warranted to be as represented. Purchasers will here find all the new and approved Medicines.

Mr. J. L. Henderson, late of Salisbury, who has considerable experience as an apothecary, will be in the shop at all times to attend to the business. All orders will receive the most prompt attention.

WM. S. NORMENT.

Charlotte, March 26, 1845. 202 F

Just to Hand!

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

JEWELLERY.

EMBRACING Ladies' and Gentlemens' Gold and Silver LEVER WATCHES; gold Guards and Fob Chains and Keys; Breast Pins; Finger Rings; gold and silver Pencils; genuine silver table and tea Spoons—German silver do.; fine pocket and pen Knives; Butter and Fruit do.; and various other articles in my line, which will be sold extremely low for cash. Call and see.

☞ All kinds of Repairing in the silversmith line done neatly, expeditiously, and on moderate terms.

THOMAS TROTTER.

March 28, 1845. 202 F

TAILORING.

J. J. HAYDEN

RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that he has opened a shop in the room lately occupied by A. Bethune. He intends to conduct the

TAILORING BUSINESS

in all its various branches, and will execute orders promptly and in the very best style of workmanship. He will receive regularly the FASHIONS as they are issued in the northern cities, and will warrant his work to fit.—Cutting garments of all kinds will be attended to promptly, and fits warranted, when the making up is correctly done. He respectfully solicits a portion of the public patronage. His terms shall be moderate, to suit the times, and country produce taken in exchange for work, at the market price.

☞ Orders for work from a distance will be promptly and correctly executed, and forwarded to order.

Charlotte, N. C., Jan. 10, 1845. 92:::r.

Notice.

PERSONS indebted to the subscriber by book account or note, must call and settle their respective dues in a short time, as he needs money.—Those who do not comply with this request must not blame for the consequences,

C. J. FOX.

Dec. 13, 1844. 88:::F

Dr. D. Jayne's

FAMILY MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are recommended and extensively used by the most intelligent persons in the United States, by numerous Professors and Presidents of Colleges, Physicians of the Army and Navy, and of Hospitals and Almshouses, and by more than five hundred Clergymen of various denominations.

They are expressly prepared for family use, and have acquired an unprecedented popularity throughout the United States; and as they are so admirably calculated to preserve HEALTH and cure DISEASE, no amily should ever be without them. The proprieto of these valuable preparations received his education at one of the best Medical Colleges in the United States, and aad twenty years experience in an extensive and diversified practice, by which he has had ample opportunites of acquiring a practical knowledge of diseases, and of the remedies best calculated to remove them.

Names and prices of Dr. D. Jayne's Family Medicines, viz:

Jayne's Expectorant, per bottle,		$1 00
" Hair Tonic	"	1 00
" Tonic Vermifuge	"	0 50
" Carminative Balsam, large,		0 25
" " " small,		0 25
" Sanative Pills, per box,		0 50
" American Hair Dye,		

All the above mentioned Medicines are prepared ONLY by Dr. D. Jayne, Inventor and Sole Proprietor, No. 20 South Third Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who has hesitation in recommending them to the community as preparations worthy of their edire confidence, and is fully persuaded from past experience, that they will be found eminently successful in removing those diseases for which they are seveally reccommeded.

☞ ASTONISHING!!! ☜

AMONG THE THOUSAND MEDICINES advertised as "certain cures for pulmonary complaints," JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT stands alone. Its path to public confidence has been paved, not with puffs, but CURES; and the vouchers for its efficacy include an array of names which, for character and respectability, cannot be surpassed in this country. DR. JAYNE, being himself a Physician, does not profess to perform physical impossibilities; but he does assert, and he is borne out by well authenticated facts, that in all DISEASES OF THE LUNGS AND CHEST, which are susceptible of cure without miraculous interference, his EXPECTORANT will restore the patient to health No other medicine will remove mucus or pus from the throat so thoroughly as this. It effectually looses the coagulated masses from the membrane which lines the trechea, and at every cough the patient will bring up portions of the disengaged matter. IN ALL COMPLAINTS OF THE PULMONARY ORGANS, even where nature seems to be making no effort to throw off the disease, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT imparts vigor to the machinery of respiration, and enables them to disencumber themselves of the obstructions which had impeded their free operation. It has restored hundreds to perfect health, after their physicians had given them up as incurable, with CONSUMPTION. Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Influenza, Bronchitis, Hooping Cough, Spitting Blood, in a word, all disease of a PULMONARY nature yield to this preparation, if properly administered.

NO APOLOGY FOR WIGS.

Please to read without prejudice the following communication, which in addition to hundreds of others equally respectable should remove the doubts of every reasonable person of the uniform and singular efficacy of JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC.

SHAFTBURY, Bennington Co., Vt., Aug. 4, 1840

Dr. Jayne: Dear Sir,—Being acquanted with some of those recommending your HAIR TONIC, to wit: Rev. C. C. Park, Rev. Dr. Babcock, and Rev. L. Fletcher, I purchased two bottles, with a view to make an experiment. I have been quite bald for about four years, and obliged to wear a wig. Indeed it is constitutional for my family to be bald in early life. I confess, I had but little confidence in the attempt, having been so long bald, and being near 46 years of age, and that part of my head destitute of hair exceedingly smooth. However, commenced agreeable to your directions, and used one bottle faithfully, and with very little effect, but before I had used the second bottle, a very fine fuzzy hair became perceptible, which continued to grow, and now heving used the third bottle, I have had three cuttings performed, and the prospect is very flattering, that I shall again be blessed with a fine head of hair, ornamental and useful. I am extremely gratified with the prospect, and from observations made, many of my friends, and acquaintances, who have heretofore regarded the preparation as deceptive, and only a catch-penny concern, are now well satisfied that it is "TRUTH—NU FICTION."

J. W. SAWYER,

Pastor of the Baptist Church, Shaftbury, Vt.

JAYNE'S Carminative BALSAM.

Is a certain safe and effectual remedy for Dysenteery, Diarrhœa, or Loosenes, Cholera Morbus, SUMMER COMPLAINT, Cholic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Sick and Nervous Headache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Pain or Sickness of the Stomach, Vomiting, or Spitting up of Food after Eating, and also where it passes through the body unchanged, want of Appetite, Restlessnes s and Inability to sleep, Wind in the Stomach and Bowels Hysterics, Cramp, Nervous Tremors and Twitchings, Sea sickness, Faintings, Melancholy and Lowness of Spirits, Fretting and Crying of Infants and for all BOWEL AFFECTIONS and NERVOUS DISEASES

This is one of the most efficient, pleasant, and safe composition ever offered to the public for the cure of aarious derangements of the STOMACH and BOWELS, fnd the *only* article worthy of the least confidence or curing COLERA INFANTUM or SUMMER COMPLAINT; and in all the above discases it really acts like a charm.

All persons are requested to try it, for without exception it is the most valuable family medicines ever yet discovered. Hundreds, nay, thousands of certificates have been received from Physicians, Clergymen, and families of the first respectability, bearing the strongest teatimony in its favour, too numerous to publish.

The above Medicine is sold by B. OATES.

June, 1844. 62-

JUST RECEIVED

AT the Charlotte Drug Store, a large and fresh supply of involuable Eamily Medicines, among, which are

DR. SPENCER'S VEGETABLE PILLS

The thousands among us who use this medicine need not be told how high is the position which it sustains, nor of its paramount advantage over all other preparation of a a similar character: But for the benefit of those who have not given it a trial, or who may be skeptical of its virtues, we insert the following certificate from Mr. *Isaac M. Thomas,* a highly respectable merchant of *Talladega Springs, Alabama:*

TALLEDEGA SPRINGS, Ala. Aug. 17, 1842.

This is to certify, that I have been afflicted with Sick-headache, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint and Costiveness, for the last 8 or 9 years, during which time I had taken, as well as I recollect, about 60 boxes of Beckwith's Pills, 12 boxes of Peters' Pills and a number of boxes of Champion's and Brandreth's Pills, all of which afforded me but little or nor releif. At last was recommended Dr. Spencers' Vegetable Pills, *and well I did;* for I never had but one attack of the Sick-Headache after I commenced taking the Pills. (now about six months,) and I candidly confess that I have derived more real benefit from the use of Spencer's Pills, than from all the other medicines and pills that I have ever taken, and I would earnestly recommend them TO ALL, as being in my opinion, the best medicine in use for all lingering complaints. The Pills have done me so much good, that I would not feel to bewilling without them for five dollars a box; and I cannot but feel very grateful to Dr. Spencer for having prepared such a valuable medicine, and the distribution of it is conferring a very great favor on the public, as it is a thing of the utmost importance that every family should have a supply of Dr. Spencer's truly valuable pills constantly on hand.

ISAAC M. THOMAS.

Price 25 cents per Box with directions.

For sale by B. Oates,	Charlotte,
by J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.,	Concord,
by J. Hoke,	Lincolnton
by Dr. C. Robe,	Greenville
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Enniss,	Salisburry

And may be found generally in all the Cities, Villages, Country Stores, and at the principal country Post Offices throughout the State.

DR. HULL'S VEGETABLE FEVER AND AGUE AND ANTI FEVER PILLS.

'Prove all thing and hold fast to that which is good.'

None need suffer with that distressing complaint CHILLS AND FEVERS, or FEVER AND AGUE for it is speedily and permanently cured by DR. HULL'S celebrated ANTI-FEVER PILLS. They never fail to cure the chills and fever the first day, when used according to direction, and do not sicken the stomach or operate upon the bowels. Thousands of certificates have been presented to the proprietor by planters of the first respectability physicians of eminence and others who have used them.

The following certificate was given by three highly respectable Planters, near Life Post Office, Talledega Co. Ala., one of whom had used twelve boxes of the Pills in his own family.

This is to certify that we have used Dr. Hull's Fever and Ague Pills in our families in several cases of Fever, and Chills and Fever; and their administration has been attended with complete success. In no case have they failed to have the desired effect when used according to directions. We think they are a good Pill, and would cheerfully recommend them to all persons subject to Fever and Chills and Fever. Given under our hands,

Feb. 9, 1843,	JAMES BAGLY,
May 3, "	JAMES MONTGOMERY.
June 20, "	HARRIS TAYLOR.

For sale by B. Oats,	Charlotte,
J. & R. Winecoff, & Co.	Concord,
J. & W. Murphy, & J. H. Eaness,	Salisbury

Each box contains 20 doses of Pills, with full directions for using them. Price $1 per box.

And may be found generally on enquiry in the Cities and Villages in the State.

Cough Lozenges

DR. HULL'S COUGH LOZENGES are most rapidly superceding all other preparations for the releif of Coughs, Colds, Asthms, Whooping-cough, Catarrah, Tightness of the chest, Bronchitis, and similar pulmonary affections.

One box of these Lozenges will often do more good in cases of incipient consumption than can be realized by a change of climate. No cough, however deeply seated, can resist their tranquilizing influences and all diseases of the lungs, throat, and other organs of respiration, if not utterly beyond the power of medicine, readily yield to these invaluable Lozenges.

ALSO DR. HULL'S

Worm Lozenges

The surest, and safest Medicines ever discovered for expelling worms from children:

Only Read what they have done!

Lauderdale Co. (Tenn.) Aug. 9, 1844.

DR. CALVIN E. HULL.

DEAR SIR: Your agent left with me a quantity of your Worm and Cough Lozenges for sale; I have used a part of them in my family and sold the balance; I have had a family about 24 years and I pronounce your Lozenges the best medicine for the complaints they are designed to cure that I have ever used in my famiiy; please forward me a supply as soon as possible.

Yours, with respect,

LEONARD DERNIDANT.

Price 25 cents per box, with full directions for using. For sale in Charlotte by

B. OATES.

And may be found generally in all the towns and villages in the State. 85-y

LAND DEEDS for sale, at this Office.